



LAST EDITION

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE
Cloudy and colder, rain or snow.

THE METALS
Silver, 75c per ounce.
Copper, 11c; New York, 12c to 13c.
Lead, 5.50; New York, 5.60 to 5.70.

DECISIVE SEA BATTLE MAY HAVE TAKEN PLACE

Russia Defeated in a Land Battle North of Chemulpo.

Forts at Dalny and Port Arthur Bombarded by Japan's Fleet on Tuesday Night.

Port Arthur, (Tuesday), March 9.—It is rumored here today that a Japanese squadron has reappeared off Vladivostok.

Tokio, March 9.—Japanese warships bombarded the forts at Talien-Wan (Port Dalny) on the night of March 8 and then attacked Port Arthur.

Seoul, March 9.—A party of nine Russians seized the Korean telegraph station at Yong Won today.

It is reported that a fight has occurred between Koreans and Russians on the Korean side of the Tumen river.

Paris, March 9.—Dispatches received from Port Arthur confirm the previous reports that the Russian battleship Retvizan had been refloated and entered the inner harbor. It is expected that she will be ready to resume active service in a few days.

St. Petersburg, March 9, (5:30 p.m.)—The Associated Press is informed from the highest authority that up to 5 o'clock this afternoon no word of a naval battle between the Reitzenstein and Urei squadrons had been received. It is evident, however, that news of a sea fight off Vladivostok would not surprise the authorities here. They naturally decline to say whether Captain Reitzenstein's squadron was outside of Vladivostok when the Japanese appeared, but it is now firmly believed here that it was outside.

London, March 10.—A dispatch to the Times from Weihaiwei, dated March 9, says:
"It is reported on good authority that a collision between Japanese and Russian troops has occurred near Haiju, Korea, (fifty-four miles northwest of Chemulpo), which resulted in the defeat of the Russians."

St. Petersburg, March 9.—The Associated Press has received direct advices from Vladivostok since 5 o'clock this afternoon. They do not mention a naval engagement.

LONDON, March 10.—No further news has reached London of the reported fighting at Port Arthur, or of the fate of the Russian Vladivostok squadron. Up to a late hour last night the Japanese legation here has heard nothing of these reported occurrences, but it is considered significant that none of the Russian official dispatches make any mention of the Vladivostok cruises.

The news from Washington of the appearance of Japanese forces at Pung Wang Chang, about forty-five miles northwest of Antung, in Manchuria, and Tashan, a few miles inland from the mouth of the Yalu river, is regarded as most important. According to the "Daily Express," the Japanese advanced from the Yalu river, captured Pung Wang Chang, and drove out the Russian in the vicinity of the Taku Ling Eastern Pass, and are in force twenty miles east of New Chung. The Russians, with 55,000 men, are entrenched at the mouth of the Yalu, at Hachang, where fighting is imminent. Some small engagements already have been fought, the Russians retreating with losses.

This correspondent says further that the Japanese are using the same tactics and advancing along the same route they followed during the Russo-Japanese war. The Yinkow correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald also vaguely reports the Japanese to be sixty miles northwest of Antung and well to the westward of the Yalu river.

News Unreliable.
This is the only news on this subject yet received in London, and to some of the military critics it is inconceivable that Japan really can have executed such a sudden, unexpected and successful turning of the Russian position on the Yalu river, which it is thought would have necessitated the employment of a much larger force than it is believed Japan can possibly have at this point.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on these reports, says that if the news of this strange and marvellous collapse of Russian power on land is true, there is nothing to prevent the Japanese from seizing Mukden and the railroad. There has been nothing to compare with this move, the paper continues, since Napoleon staggered Europe by appearing in the plains of Italy, having descended from the Alps as from the clouds. Its effect throughout the east will be stupendous.

The other newspapers prefer to wait for authoritative details before accepting this news.
Rumors of mediation in the far east continue to circulate on the continent, but evidently the British government has no idea that mediation is possible. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, replying to a letter on this subject from the Arbitration and Peace association, which suggested mediation under the Hague convention, said his master's government feared that such an offer could not usefully be made to the belligerents at the present time.

TOKIO DISPATCH.
That a Naval Battle Occurred is Thought Probable.

Tokio, Tuesday, March 9.—Delayed in transmission.—It is believed here that there has already been a decisive naval engagement in the Japanese sea. The names and number of the ships are anxiously awaited. The Japanese fleet did not, it is said, go to Vladivostok for the purpose of attacking the Russian fleet, but to locate and attack the armored cruisers Bromobol, Rosk, Rurik, and the Russian fleet. The Russian fleet stationed there, it is understood here that when the Japanese fleet arrived, the Russian fleet was found the Russian squadron absent. If this is true it gave the Japanese squadron advantages in the way of being close to the inshore batteries, at the same time putting it in a position to prevent the Russian fleet from withdrawing. It is doubted that the Japanese withdrew their entire squadron unless the location of the enemy had been discovered as it meant surrendering the advantage of being in a position between the enemy and the enemy's base.

Battle Probable.
There is a strong possibility that the Japanese found the Russian ships in the vicinity of Posiet Bay and gave them battle there. The names and number of the ships in the Japanese squadron have been kept secret, but it was probably sufficiently strong to divide into two divisions, the one to guard Vladivostok and the other to cruise in the waters of the Russian ships. It is said that the newly purchased cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga are taking part in the present movement off Vladivostok. The navy department expects to receive dispatches tomorrow from



Roosevelt—That's Bully! No Race Suicide There!

HEINZE IS AGAIN ARRESTED COMPANY READY TO TRANSFER

Copper Magnate of Montana Will Have to Face Judge Beatty of Idaho for Contempt—Six Miners Also Arrested.

BUTTE, Mont., March 9.—The legal battle between the Amalgamated Copper company and the Heinze people was replete with sensational developments today. Six arrests were made, three on each side of the long standing controversy as to which is entitled to possession of the Michael Devitt mine.

At the instance of J. H. Terrie, superintendent of the Montana Ore Purchasing company's mines, warrants were issued for the arrest of Henry Bill, Thomas Predhomme and Thomas Roe on a charge of reckless and malicious use of explosives. The men are employed in the Pennsylvania mine, and they are specifically accused of blasting stones in the Rarus mine, one of Heinze's properties, and endangering the lives of several miners.

Heinze Taken In.
Later in the day P. A. Heinze, T. H. Terrie and Al Frank were arrested by United States Marshal Lloyd for alleged violation of the federal court's order granting the Butte & Boston company permission to inspect the Michael Devitt mine through the underground workings of the Rarus.

Upon complaint being formally made to Marshal Lloyd that Messrs. Terrie and Frank refused to permit the inspection of the mine, the marshal said in reply that they will be permitted to remain in the mine until the morning.

Rumors had it that Messrs. Heinze, Terrie and Frank would be taken to Helena without delay and placed in the county jail there.

They will be permitted to remain in the mine until the morning.

Heinze is being taken to the county jail.

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PARIS, March 9.—Owing to the reports of a hitch in the Panama canal negotiations Ambassador Porter invited President Bo to call at the embassy, where they held a conference today. M. Bo maintained that there is not the slightest obstacle to the completion of the transfer of the canal company's property to the United States. M. Bo particularly emphasized the need for concluding the transfer before April 25, saying that every formal, legal and otherwise, would be effected before that date.

Government influence is decidedly favorable to winding up the transfer, and will not encourage any obstacles.

PARIS, March 9.—The case of Colombia against the Panama Canal company came up today before the first chamber of the tribunal of the Seine, M. Ditté presiding. There are two cases before the court, the first seeking to prevent the transfer of the canal concession to the United States and the other relative to the right of Colombia to hold shares in the company. The arguments today were upon the first case.

Both sides were represented by strong array of counsel. The opening argument on behalf of Colombia was made by Maitre Brunel. He cited the original concessions requiring the express authorization of Colombia before any transfer could be made valid, and asserted that Panama did not now exist as a free and independent state, but simply was a revolutionary organization.

Moreover, the rights which Colombia acquired under the terms of the original concession were inalienable and could not be taken up by Panama, even if a regular government existed.

Maitre Brunel, the foremost advocate in the Humbert proceedings, argued for the company. He insisted on the regularity of the organization of the government of Panama, declared the rights of Colombia to be extinguished, and said the company was bound to recognize the condition of the government which transferred the sovereignty over the canal route from Colombia to Panama.

Counsel for Bonaparte Wyte, the original concessionaire, and M. Raymond, in behalf of Colombia, as a shareholder, were also heard.

Washington, March 9.—President Roosevelt today gave a hearing at the White House to Colonel Melvin Grigsby, United States district attorney for the Second district of Alaska at Nome, charges of malfeasance in office. The charges have been investigated by the department of justice and the attorney general has recommended to the president the removal of Colonel Grigsby. In brief, the charges are that Grigsby accepted \$10,000 from the Pioneer Mining company at Nome, ostensibly for legal services, but it is alleged, really as a bribe to secure the company immunity from prosecution by the government.

Colonel Grigsby is well known throughout the northwest. In 1898 he organized a regiment of rough riders in Minnesota and the Dakotas, but the organization did not get to the front.

RUSSIA IS PREPARED MILITIA GUARDS SPRINGFIELD GRIGSBY IN TROUBLE

But Does Not Expect an Outbreak in Balkan Country.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Careful inquiry concerning the outlook in the Balkans develops that the prevailing opinion in government as well as in diplomatic circles is against an outbreak of war in the spring, although the danger is not considered to be perfect and undisturbed exists between Russia and Austria, and besides, the Russian authorities are not completely satisfied regarding the attitude of Bulgaria.

What assurances the authorities have concerning Bulgaria are not known, but they do not tally with direct information from other sources, representing Bulgarian having her plans perfected for an invasion of the Balkans.

The Balkans without exception have been closed all afternoon and many other lines of business have practically ceased.

Mayor Bouvins has not only closed the remaining negro saloons, hotels and lodging houses which are under the ban of the mob, but has ordered the proprietors in every instance to move out all the intoxicating drinks, and in some instances even the fixtures, including gambling apparatus.

The following proclamation had been posted and ordered printed in the newspapers:
To the People of Springfield.
You are earnestly requested to remain off the streets of the city after nightfall, except in cases where business of necessity requires you to go there and to refrain from congregating upon the streets or in public places of the city.

ANOTHER FAMILY TRAGEDY IN BERLIN

Commercial Traveler Ends the Existence of His Wife, Son and Himself.

Berlin, March 9.—Another family tragedy similar to the Beske case occurred today at Pankow, a suburb of Berlin.

Theodore Brambach, a commercial traveler, took his wife and son to the circus on Thursday evening, and after returning home the family sat down to a supper.

After his wife and son had gone to bed Brambach turned on the gas, and the rooms were too well ventilated, and his plan of death failed.

This morning Brambach shot his son and his wife and then himself, having previously sent a servant to a friend with a letter explaining his act.

Brambach, like Lieutenant Beske, had lived far beyond his means and had become involved in financial difficulties.

Chicago, March 9.—The investigation in Washington of the case of Senator Smoot of Utah has stirred the Women's Christian Temperance union to action, and the organization will make united effort to have polygamy placed on the list of crimes against the constitution of the United States. To bring about the desired result, Mrs. L. M. Stevens, national president of the W. C. T. U., has prepared a circular letter, which is being sent out broadcast from the national headquarters at Evanston, urging submission of an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting plural marriages.

SENATE OF THE TESTIMONY CANNOT BE REPRINTED

Senate Committee Held Executive Session on Teasdale Case.

President Smith Excused From Further Attendance Upon the Hearing in the Smoot Case.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, March 9.—But two more witnesses for the prosecution in the Smoot case are on hand. These are Ogden Hiles and E. B. Critchlow, and the examination may be completed at tomorrow's session. It is possible the hearings may then be suspended until witnesses, for whom subpoenas have been issued but who have not responded, may be found. These are John Henry Smith, George Teasdale, John F. Tyler, M. F. Cowley, Samuel S. Newton, J. M. Tanner and Moses Thatcher.

At the close of today's hearing President Smith was asked to use his influence to have these witnesses report, and promised to do so, explaining, however, that Teasdale, Smith and Thatcher are ill and unable to come.

Expressions are heard from an apparently authoritative source that there is to be considerable delay in the case from now on, and that a vote will be postponed until the next session of congress, so that the decision cannot be used for political effect in the coming election.

While the senate may defer action, agitation of the case will not cease. The executive committee of women's organizations has called a meeting to be held here Friday to arrange plans for carrying on a crusade against Mormonism, regardless of the senate's action in the Smoot case.

The committee has not passed upon the question of sending a subcommittee to Utah, and its action will be contingent upon the degree of confidence the protestants may have that they have established their case when the testimony obtainable here is all in.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Several officials of the Mormon church today testified in the Senate Smoot case before the senate committee on privileges and elections that they had plural wives and had continued to practice polygamous cohabitation since the manifesto of 1890.

Just before adjournment for the day the committee held an executive session for the purpose of having read the unprintable testimony in the Teasdale divorce case.

The prosecution stated that it had no more witnesses ready to put on the stand on account of the failure of several summoned officials of the Mormon church to appear.

President Joseph F. Smith was asked to use his influence with the witnesses and promised to get into communication with them if it was possible to do so.

Loren Harner, formerly a bishop of the Mormon church, today gave the first testimony in favor of the defense that he had seen President Smith and a number of officials of the church who have been witnesses in the case today were excused from further attendance and they will return to Utah.

SMITH RECALLED.
Further Facts Drawn Out During the Examination.

Washington, March 9.—The seventh day of the hearings in the Senate Smoot case was opened before the committee on privileges and elections by testimony recalled by Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church to stand against the interview with a representative of the Associated Press in 1892, giving statistics in regard to the number of polygamists in Utah. Mr. Smith had said the entire interview consisted of statistics and that in that statement he had said nothing about the marriage of a prophet.

Reading from the book, which is called the Mormon Bible, Chairman Burrows called attention to the words of the prophet, Joseph Smith, and his displeasure of the fact that he kept more than one wife and many concubines. The chairman asked if that was the case, when was the law of the Lord changed in order to permit the practice?

Mr. Smith said the book or the law had been modified, and that the chairman had read only a part of the chapter.

Chairman Burrows read a verse where the Lord commands the chastity of women, but still the witness said "Read on."